

ROGINSKIY, Simon Zalmanovich; SHNOL', Simon El'yevich; MASLOV, S.P.,
red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Isotopes in biochemistry; theoretical principles, problems,
results] Izotopy v biokhimi; teoreticheskie osnovy, problematika,
rezul'taty. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 378 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Radiobiology)

SHNOL', S.E.; BUKATINA, A.Ye.

Possible role of catalase in preserving the native state of proteins
in oxygen-containing solutions. Biofizika 10 no.2:3, 9 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni
Lomonosova i Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

TUMANYAN, V.G.; SHNOL', S.E.

Physiological and mutagenic action of D_2O on *Drosophila*
melanogaster. Biofizika 8 no.1:15-18 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva i fizicheskiy
fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni
Lomonosova.

SHNOL', S.E.; SMIRNOVA, N.A.

Variation in SH-group concentration in actomyosin, actin
and myosin solutions. Biofizika 9 no.4:532-534 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni Lomonosova i Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 56008-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015654

UR/0217/65/010/003/0538/0539
577.37

AUTHOR: Maslova, G. M.; Maslov, S. P.; Shnol', S. E.

TITLE: Acceleration of the germination of Tradescantia paludosa pollen by sonic vibrations in the audible range

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 538-539

TOPIC TAGS: microspore, vibration, biological effect, germination, sound stimulus, Tradescantia paludosa, pollen

ABSTRACT: Research in the last two decades has shown that sound has direct influence on the living cell (although the mechanism of this influence is not understood), characterized by contraction of muscle fibers, stimulation of the growth of plants, etc. In this work pollen of Tradescantia paludosa was placed on a platform of a generator of mechanical vibrations attached to a tone generator, which was the source of sonic vibrations (frequencies 100—3000 cps) to which the pollen was subjected. The amplitude of movement of the vibrator in the range of operating frequencies varied from 0.4 to 0.013 μ . Pollen dried in an exsiccator with CaCl_2 was sown on cellophane sheets moistened with 1% agar and 12% sucrose and then placed in

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015654

a chamber with controlled humidity and temperature (22.5C). Grains began to sprout after 10—15 min. The length of the experiment and the first check was 16 min, and the second check was 1 hr. In all the cases the number of germinated experimental grains exceeded the number of germinated controls. Fifty-nine experiments were conducted at 1000 cps to compensate for the great variability of the material. It was concluded that germination of Tradescantia paludosa pollen is accelerated under the influence of sonic vibrations in the audible range. Stimulation is especially great when the pollen has a limited germinating capacity. This was proved by an experiment in which seeds were left for several days in the exsiccator (instead of one day as before). In 41 out of 61 experiments, pollen germinated under the influence of sound for 1 hr, but the controls didn't germinate at all. Because of the statistical heterogeneity of the material, a frequency characteristic of this effect was not obtained. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, AN SSSR); Fizicheskiy fakultet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Physics Faculty of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, GP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4034

Card 2/2 LSC

ZATSEPINA, G.N.; SHNOL', S.E.

Study of the course of adenosinetriphosphatase reaction by
the appearance of hydrogen ions in the medium. Biofizika 10
no.1:37-41 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo univer-
siteta imeni Lomonosova i Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN
SSSR, Moskva.

100-100, 100-100, 100-100, 100-100, 100-100.

Rapid germination of the pollen of *Tradescantia paludosa* under
the influence of sonic vibrations in an audible field. *Biofizika*
10 no. 1053-536 '63. (MIRA 12-11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i biologicheskiy fakul'tet
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted March 20, 1963.

KONDRASHINA, M.N.; LENOGOROVA, M.N.; SHVOL', S.I.

Method of inorganic phosphate determination on molybdate complex
absorption spectra in ultraviolet. Biokhimiia 30 no. 3:567-572
My-Je '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy i fizicheskyy fakul'tety Gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni Lomonosova i Institut farmakologii ANU SSSR,
Moskva.

Shnonyi, István

✓ Synthesis and determination of tropinone. György

Gál, István Shnonyi, and Géza Tokár (United Pharms. Nutrient Factory, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 61, 74-7 (1955).—Tropinone was detd. in the reaction mixt. as follows. To a sample adjusted to pH 2 and to another adjusted to pH 6, resp., was added a 1% aq. soln. of Reinecke salt in 20-30% excess (the supernatant should remain durably pink), the liquid made up with distd. water to 50 ml., allowed to stand 1 hr., filtered (glass filter IG3), and the filter cake washed with distd. water, then twice with 5 ml. 96% EtOH, dried 30 min. at 105°, and weighed. The tropinone reineckate, m. 181-2°, contained N 9.09, Cr 11.18%. In synthesizing tropinone, a reaction mixt. contg. 4.3 g. (CH₃CHO) was treated with 11.7 g. CO(CH₃CO₂H)₂, the mixt. adjusted with K₂CO₃ to pH 5, 60 ml. of 12% neutral soln. of Na citrate and 5.4 g. MeNH₂.HCl added, and the soln. made up with distd. water to 150 ml. and allowed to stand for periods varying from 1 to 50 hrs. gave 80% tropinone. Also in *Acta Chem. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 6, No. 3-4, 365-71 (1955). István Fingly

VANKINA, L.; SHNORE, E.; GRAUDONIS, Ya.

"Arkhcologicheskiye dannye po etnogenazu Latvii."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

GUBKA, M.; SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; SMRECHANSKIY, V.; SHNORER, M.

Protection of the myocardium in cardiac arrest during intracardiac interventions with artificial circulation. Khirurgia 38 no.5: 17-25 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya eksperimental'noy khirurgii (zav. - akad. K. Shishka) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Slovatskoy akademii nauk.

(HEART, FAILURE) (HEART—MUSCLE)
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

SHIMKOVITS, I.; SHISHKA, K.; GUPKA, M.; VOL'F, Yu.; SMERCHANSKIY, V.;
SHNORRER, M.

Functional parameters of an apparatus made in Czechoslovakia
for artificial blood circulation. Eksp.khir.i anest. 6
no.3:13-20 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

SHNORER, M.; SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; GUBKA, M.; SMRECHANSKIY, V.

Changes in the coagulation and anticoagulation blood factors
during artificial circulation. Khirurgia 38 no.5:25-27 My '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki meditsinskogo fakul'teta
Universiteta imeni Komenskogo v Bratislave i otdeleniya
eksperimental'noy khirurgii (zav. - akad. K. Shishka) Insti-
tuta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Slovatskoy akademii nauk.

(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; GUBKA, M.; SMRECHANSKIY, V.; SHNORRER, M.

Experience acquired in surgery by the use of an artificial heart
and lungs. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir.i gemat. AN Gruz. SSSR
10:13-23 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--SURGERY)

SHIMKOVITS, I.; BOL'F, Yu.; SHISHKA, K.; GUEKA, M.; SMRECHANSKIY, V.;
SHNORRER, M.; ZIMA, P.

Apparatus fo Gzech design for artificial blood circulation.

Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir.i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:25-34
'62. (MIRA 16:2)

(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

SMRECHANSKIY, V.; SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; SHNORRER, M.; GUEKA, M.

Some perfusion problems in artificial blood circulation. Trudy
Inst.eksp.i klin.khir.i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:35-42 '62,
(MIRA 16:2)
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

GUBKA, M.; SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; SMRECHANSKY, V.; SHNORRER, M.

Protection of the myocardium during the prevalence of asystole
in an intracardiac operation by the use of the apparatus for
artificial blood circulation. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir. i
gemat. AN Gruz.SSSR 10:57-65 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(HEART—SURGERY) (BLOOD —CIRCULATION,ARTIFICIAL)

GUBKA, M.; SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; SMRECHANSKIY, V.; SHNORRER, M.

Care of the patient following a heart operation with the use
of artificial blood circulation. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir.
i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:67-72 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(HEART—SURGERY) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)
(POSTOPERATIVE CARE)

SHNORRER, M.; SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; GUBKA, M.; SMRECHANSKIY, V.

Changes in coagulation and anticoagulation factors of the blood
in artificial blood circulation. Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir.
i gemat. AN Gruz. SSR 10:73-76 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

MAMEDOVA, V.M.; SHNULIN, A.N.; PORTYANSKIY, A.Ye.

Quantitative determination of allene in the propane-propylene fraction by infrared spectrometry. Neftekhimiya 3 no.4:620-621 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut po polucheniyu i pererabotke nizkomolekulyarnykh olefinov, Baku.

L 31554-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6005112

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/65/000/005/0074/0076

AUTHOR: Serebryakov, B. R.; Gusman, T. Ya.; Shnulin, A. N.

ORG: VNIIOlefin

TITLE: Electrical conductivity of bismuth molybdates

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 74-76

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, bismuth compound, forbidden zone width, activation energy, catalysis, oxidation, molybdate, dehydrogenation, x ray analysis

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the electrical conductivity of fused and shaped samples of bismuth-molybdenum catalysts used in a number of oxidative processes (oxidation of propylene to acrolein, oxidative dehydrogenation of butylenes to bivenyl, oxidative ammonolysis of propylene to acrylonitrile). X-ray analysis established the structure of the samples as $(\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3)_x(\text{MoO}_3)_y$. Their electrical resistance was measured at 290—500C (range in which the catalytic properties are best manifested) with an E6-3 tube teraohmmeter. Particular emphasis was placed on the determination of the activation energy of conduction (i. e., on the determination of the forbidden gap width E_g). The Bi_2O_3 - MoO_3 catalysts were found to have n-type conductivity. It was established that the activation energy of the oxidation of propylene to acrolein (and oxidative ammonolysis of propylene to acrylonitrile) and the activation energy of the electrical conduction of bismuth molybdates are approximately equal. The forbidden gap width of the Bi_2O_3 - MoO_3 system changes only slightly with changing composition and is equal

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L 31554-66

ACC NR: AP6005112

to an average of 0.96 eV. The authors are deeply grateful to K. Mekhtiev, who performed the x-ray structural analysis of the samples. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,2c/SUBM DATE: 12Nov64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 *LC*

NAGIYEV, M.F.; SHNULINA, L.V.

Predetermination of the validity of designs of recircling systems.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:13-19 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SHNURKO, I.I., inzh; MARKIN, N.P., inzh.

Modernization of the "Vema" planer. Mashinostroenie no.6:15-16
N-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

SHANNON, M. 1

997 Tekhnologiya Izgotovleniya Osnovnykh Elementov Kotloagregata. (Posobiye
Dlya Studentov Energomashinostrait. Fak.) M., 1954. 164s. 3 Chert.;
11. Tabl. 12 Sm. (K-vo Vyssh. Obrazovaniya Sssr. Mosk. Ordona Lenian
Energet. Inst Im. V. I. Molotova. Kafedra Kotlostroeniya). 400 Ekz.
Besp1. V Per.--(54-55330)

621.772

30: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

UVAROV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; SHNURKOV, Mikhail Yefimovich; LAPITSKAYA, Yeva Markovna; SUROVTSEVA, Yevgeniya Dmitriyevna; LADITSKIY, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ARONOVICH, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The production of the principal boiler elements] Proizvodstvo osnovnykh elementov kotloagregatov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 315 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Boilers)

SHNURKOVA, K. P.

Shnurkova, K. P.

"Direction and control of the teaching process in the school." Min
Education RSFSR. Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956

SHNURMAN, B.I.

Case of otogenic sepsis with meningeal phenomena in the
absence of otorrhea. Zhur. ush. nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.6:
80 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - V.K.
Konstantinovich) 1-y Kremenchugskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

SHENBERG, G.A.; DAKHIL'GOV, T.D.

Determining the porosity of the sand beds of the Lower Cretaceous
sediments in the Kuma region from resistivity data. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.2:7-12 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Gromenskiy neftyanoy institut.

ITENBERG, S.S.; SHNURMAN, G.A.

Working up data of lateral logging in low-resistance strata
of central Ciscaucasia. Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.29:73-77
'59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Russia, Southern--Oil well logging, Electric)

SHNORMAN, G. A.

PHASE I ROCK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

Card 1/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polovina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Aleksseyev, P. A. Present State and Future Prospects of Applying the Methods of Nuclear Geophysics in Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Minerals

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Yakubovich, A. L., and V. Yu. Zaleskiy. Roentgenoradiometric Method and Equipment for Accelerated Analysis of the Chemical Composition of a Substance 187

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ITENBERG, S.S.; YEPIFANOV, Yu.G.; DAKHKIL'GOV, T.D.; SHNURMAN, G.A.

Evaluating the porosity of Lower-Cretaceous sandy argillaceous rocks
of the Kuma Plain according to self-potential data. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; nef't i gaz. 8 no.5:3-7 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

S/155/59/000/02/018/036

AUTHORS: Belyayev, A.V., Shnurov, Z.Ye.

TITLE: Some Results of Fatigue Tests of Constructions of Aluminum Alloys ✓

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1959, No. 2, pp. 98-106

TEXT: The authors describe the results of fatigue tests of profiles made of aluminum alloys carried out in the Laboratory of Construction Tests of the Moscow University in the years 1957-1958. There were investigated perforated profiles (such as airfoil wings) under bending with variable sign (vibration) test) and under simultaneous static stretching. In order to reduce the duration of investigations, an approximation method possessing several systematic errors was applied, such that the results are essentially only qualitative. A diminution of the fatigue strength was stated under increasing profile height, and large influence of the static stress on the fatigue limit. There are 3 references : 2 Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1959

Card 1/1

SHNYAGIN, N., inzh.

Operation of a ship radar set. Rech.transp. 19 no.7:
49-50 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik Salekhardskogo tekhnicheskogo uchastka.
(Radar in navigation)

SHNYAGIN, N.

Prospects for the expansion of dredging operations of waterways in
the northern part of the Ob Valley. Rech.transp. 20 no.4:39-40
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik Salekhardskogo tekhnicheskogo uchastka puti.
(Ob Valley--Inland navigation) (Dredging)

SHNYAGIN, M., 1962.

Use of parasitic radar reflectors. Rech. transp. 21 no.8:37
Ag '62. (MIRA 18:9)

SHNYAGIN, N.

Extending the navigation period in the Ob' and Taz Bays. Rech.
transp. 24 no.4:44-45 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nachal'nik Salekhardского uchastka puti.

SHNYAGINA, G.I.

Changes in the zooplankton of the Posol'sk shoal and adjacent shallows of Lake Baikal in May-August of 1960 and 1961. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 13:56-62 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Baykal'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Biologo-geograficheskogo instituta pri Irkutskom universitete imeni A.A. Zhdanova; pos. Listvenichnoye.

J

SHNYAK, E. I.

Med ✓ Some indexes of the protein metabolism and the functional state of liver in patients suffering from cerebral tumors. L. S. Cherkasova, P. D. Koidobskaya, V. A. Kukushkina, and E. I. Shnyak. (Inst. Physiol., Acad. Sci. White Russian S.S.R., Minsk). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Beloruss. S.S.R.* 1955, No. 3, 127-36 (in Russian).—Data are presented for the amts. of total protein, albumin, globulin, fibrinogen, and the protein index; the activities of the proteolytic and aminolytic enzymes; and the amt. of amino acid N (mg. %) polypeptide and urea N fractions of the blood in 21 patients suffering from cerebral tumors. Non-protein N increases during the illness, the increase being due to the accumulation of polypeptides, since the amts. of free amino acids and urea remain nearly unchanged. The normal proportion of albumin to globulin is disturbed and the enzyme activities lowered; the detoxicating capacity of the liver (Quick-Pytel method) is also greatly decreased as a result of the illness. E. Vierbicki

41340

S/020/62/146/003/019/019
B144/B156

27-75

11-70

AUTHOR: Shayak, E. I.

TITLE: Restoration of proteins in the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres, in dependence on its functional condition

ABSTRACT: I. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 3, 1962, 734-736

TEXT: Protein synthesis in the cerebral cortex was studied by killing white rats 30 min. after subarachnoidal administration of methionine ^{35}S , with and without previous injection of benzedrine, separation of the cortical substance, and precipitation of the protein by boiling at pH 4.5. The precipitate was liberated from lipids and dissolved in 0.05N NaOH, whereupon its protein content was studied quantitatively and radiometrically. To eliminate differences in tag absorption and weight, the equation

$$RBA = \frac{\text{specific activity}}{\text{dose} \times (\text{imp/min}) / \text{animal's weight in mg}}$$
 was established for the relative specific activity. Comparison of the protein and protein-free

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Restoration of proteins in the cortex ...

S/020/62/146/003/019/019
B144/B186

fractions permits of deciding whether the change in tag incorporation rate (TIR) is due to a change in the rate of protein synthesis (a) or in the permeability of the meninges (b). Possibility b) could be excluded, since the radioactivity of the protein and protein-free fractions was not significantly different. 1) After intensive excitation of the CNS, the TIR was reduced by 50%. 2) After moderate excitation, the TIR was not affected or slightly increased. 3) In a further series of experiments the isotope was administered after complete exhaustion, causing the rats to sleep for 30 min; when they recovered, they showed the usual defense reaction. Sleep increased the TIR by 48%. The author claims that this is the first time stimulation of protein synthesis in the cortex induced by short sleep. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATE: Vitebskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (Vitebsk State Medical Institute)

PRESENTED: April 15, 1962, by V. N. Chernigovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1962

Card 2/2

SHNYAKIN, A.I., inzh.; YERMOLAYEV, V.N., inzh.

Technology of blast furnace gas purification and the design
of scrubbers. Stal' 23 no.2:176-178 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Gases—Purification)
(Scrubber (Chemical technology))

L 4177-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)

ACC NR: AP5024405 JD/HR/HW/JG MJW(CL)/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0083/0083

INVENTOR: Estulin, G. V.; Zimina, L. N.; Kosheleva, G. P.; Topilin, V. V.; Boyarinova, A. P.; Tsvetkova, V. K.; Khatalakh, R. P.; Shnyakin, N. S.; Polyakov, K. M.; Mel'nikov, M. V.; Belyakova, K. A.; Il'in, A. A.; Morozov, B. S.; Bogdanovskiy, S. P.; Khrakovskaya, P. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Wrought, heat-resistant, nickel-base alloy. Class 40, No. 173418 [announced by Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im. Bardin (Tsentrallyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii); z-d "Elektrostal" im. I. P. Tevosyan]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, nickel alloy, chromium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, carbon containing alloy, beryllium containing alloy, cerium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a wrought, heat-resistant, nickel-base alloy with improved mechanical properties and weldability. The alloy contains 17 to 20% chromium, 8-12% molybdenum, 0-6% tungsten, 2-3% titanium, 1-2% aluminum, 0.1% max carbon, 6% max iron, 0.01% max sulfur, 0.015 max phosphorus, 0.5% max manganese, 0.6% max silicon, 0.01% max boron, and 0.02% max cerium. (AZ)

SUB CODE: MM/ BUHM DATE: 05Feb64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/28

Cord 1/1 kld UDC: 669.245

ACCESSION NR: AP4020103

S/0125/64/000/003/0044/0049

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, O. K. (Candidate of technical sciences); Povod, A. G. (Engineer); Shnyakin, N. S. (Engineer, Moscow); Artamonov, N. N. (Engineer, Moscow); Panov, Yu. P. (Engineer, Moscow); Kedman, A. B. (Engineer, Moscow)

TITLE: Equipment and techniques of electron-beam welding of large pieces

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1964, 44-49

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam welding, welding, electron beam welding equipment, electron beam welding method, U86, electron beam welder, dagger shaped fusion

ABSTRACT: An experimental outfit for electron-beam (circular) welding of large-size pieces is described which can be mounted on a "telescopic" carriage with a headstock and tailstock and introduced into a cylindrical (4-m length, 2-m diameter) vacuum chamber; 20-mm-thick stainless steel was used for building

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020103

the chamber. A d-c motor mounted on the carriage ensures an adjustable welding rate within 5-100 m/hr. A VN-6 fore-vacuum pump, an N-20T oil-vapor fine-vacuum pump, and a BN-3 oil-vapor booster pump, with a combined output of 10,000 lit/sec, exhaust the chamber down to 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} torr. Three electron guns are used with these parameters: accelerating voltage, 10-25 kv; test voltage, 50 kv; beam current, 0-500 ma; specific energy in the focal beam spot with optimum lens distance, 5-10 kw/mm². Some details of welding procedures are given. "A. M. Svyat*skiy was the leading designer. Engineers A. A. Mikhaylovskiy, V. I. Khoroshilov, A. L. Loginov, and V. F. Illarionov took part in designing the outfit. V. M. Shiyan was the leading designer of the electron gun." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Institute of Electric Welding, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

"From the Experience of Work at the Metals Laboratory at the Komsomol proletarian
Plant." Standard Instrument, 1st. Nov 1-6, 1945.

BP-12850010.

GRIBKOV, Yu.P.; ZHARIKOV, A.I.; SHNYKIN, L.P.

Drill for machining deep holes in aluminum alloys. Stan. i instr.
36 no.9:36-37 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

PANSEVICH-KOZYADA, V.I.; SHNYP, I.A.

Ethers with the allyl position of a double bond. Part 17: Ethers
of 2,4-dimethyl-2,6-heptadien-4-ol. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:57-59
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

L 32961-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/HH
ACC NR: AP6016926 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/005/0013/0015

AUTHOR: Dubrovo, S. K. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Shnypikov, A. D. (Engineer);
Shnypikova, L. G. (Engineer); Spirina, S. D. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Chemistry of Silicates Imeni I. V. Grebenshchikov (Institut
khimii silikatov)

TITLE: DG-3¹⁵ glass for use in chemical laboratories where resistance to alkaline
solutions is required

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1966, 13-15

TOPIC TAGS: laboratory glassware, glass manufacturing machinery, molybdenum glass,
alkali, crystallization

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the production and properties of DG-3 glass. This glass is based on the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{R}_2\text{O}-\text{ZrO}_2-\text{SiO}_2$ system. Admixtures of lanthanum and lithium oxides are used to improve founding properties. The new glasses have coefficients of linear expansion α_{20-400} which vary from 57 to $87 \cdot 10^{-7}$ per degree. DG-3 glass is being used for producing chemical laboratory glassware and tubes. The apparatus for founding DG-3 glass is described. The density of this glass is 2.711 and the thermal stability is 148° . The temperature at which it begins to soften is about $700-710^\circ$. Crystallization did not occur when the glass was heated from 500 to 1200° over a three-hour

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.117.4

32961-66

ACC NR: AP6016926

period. Tables are given showing the relative resistance of chemical laboratory glass to alkaline solutions. DG-3 glass surpasses all commercial chemical laboratory glass in resistance to alkaline solutions, and particularly to mixtures of sodium hydroxide and soda. DG-3 glass satisfies all GOST requirements for water resistance and acid resistance. This standard covers glass category XV-1, first class chemical stability. DG-3 forms good joints with No. 29, 23 and molybdenum glass!⁵ Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *245*

L 07419-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH
ACC NR: AP6030777

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/009/1652/1657

AUTHOR: Dubrovo, S. K.; Shnyepikov, A. D.

ORG: Institute of Silicate Chemistry im. I. V. Grebenshchikov, Academy of Sciences,
SSSR (Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Some properties of glasses in the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{La}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1652-1657

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, lanthanum oxide, glass property

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to identify the region of vitrification in the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{La}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ system and to determine the effect of lanthanum oxide on some properties of sodium silicate glasses. The region of vitrification was determined by melting mixtures of various compositions and observing them in the holes of a platinum foil. The content of the components was within the following limits: SiO_2 , 51-92%; La_2O_3 , 1-16%; Na_2O , 5-48%. As the La_2O_3 content of the glasses rises, the temperature of the start of softening, refractive index and density increase in all cases. Introduction of La_2O_3 in place of Na_2O into sodium silicate glasses causes their coefficient of thermal expansion to decrease. A partial replacement of SiO_2 by La_2O_3 in low-alkali glasses (up to 20% Na_2O) causes an increase in the expansion coefficient. The latter decreases upon introduction of La_2O_3 in place of SiO_2 in glasses containing

UDC: 666.01

Card 1/2

DUBROVO, S.K.; SHNYPIKOV, A.I.; Prinsipali uchastiye: MOZHEYKO, V.I.;
RYZHOVA, L.G.

Glasses stable in alkaline solutions for chemical laboratory
articles. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1633-1637 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

L 32961-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WH
ACC NR: AP6016926 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/005/0013/0015

AUTHOR: Dubrovo, S. K. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Shnypikov, A. D. (Engineer);
Shnypikova, L. G. (Engineer); Spirina, S. D. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Chemistry of Silicates Imeni I. V. Grebenshchikov (Institut
khimii silikatov)

TITLE: DG-3¹⁵ glass for use in chemical laboratories where resistance to alkaline
solutions is required

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1966, 13-15

TOPIC TAGS: laboratory glassware, glass manufacturing machinery, molybdenum glass,
alkali, crystallization

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the production and properties of DG-3 glass. This glass is based on the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{R}_2\text{O}-\text{ZrO}_2-\text{SiO}_2$ system. Admixtures of lanthanum and lithium oxides are used to improve founding properties. The new glasses have coefficients of linear expansion α_{20-400} which vary from 57 to $87 \cdot 10^{-7}$ per degree. DG-3 glass is being used for producing chemical laboratory glassware and tubes. The apparatus for founding DG-3 glass is described. The density of this glass is 2.711 and the thermal stability, is 148° . The temperature at which it begins to soften is about $700-710^\circ$. Crystallization did not occur when the glass was heated from 500 to 1200° over a three-hour

UDC: 666.117.4

Card 1/2

32961-06

ACC NR: AP6016926

period. Tables are given showing the relative resistance of chemical laboratory glass to alkaline solutions. DG-3 glass surpasses all commercial chemical laboratory glass in resistance to alkaline solutions, and particularly to mixtures of sodium hydroxide and soda. DG-3 glass satisfies all GOST requirements for water resistance and acid resistance. This standard covers glass category XV-1, first class chemical stability. DG-3 forms good joints with No. 29, 23 and molybdenum glass.⁵ Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

1000000, 1.7.

1946) BEZDESSOVA, S. V. Etiologiya i klinika papato-m-fritov Trudy Akad. voyen. meditsinsko yestestvozn. nauch. issled. Akad. Surkento, VTP. 6. n. 1, 1949, s. 242-47. - Bibliogr: 9 nazv.

no: Latvian, No. 32, 1949.

SHNYRENKOVA, O.V.(Moskva)

Adrenal melanoblastoma with metastases. Arkh. pat. 18 no.1:111-113
'56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (nachal'nik R.D. Shtern)
Glavnogo voyennogo gosspitalya imeni N.N. Burdenko.

(ADRENAL GLAND, neoplasms,
melanoblastoma with metastases (Rus))

(MELANOMA
adrenal gland, with metastases (Rus))

SHNYRENKOVA, O.V.

ALEKSEYEV, G.K.; SHNYRENKOVA, O.V. (Moskva)

Problem of aneurysms of the splenic artery. Arkh.pat. 18 no.8:
89-92 '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz Glavnogo voyennogo gosptalya imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko.
(SPLEEN, blood supply,
splenic artery aneurysm, case report (Rus))

25256

S/177/60/000/007/011/011
D264/D304

27.1220

AUTHORS:

Gal'chikov, V.I., Lieutenant Colonel, Slizkiy, I.S.,
Colonel, Tuzikov, A.V., Lieutenant Colonel, Belya-
yeva, L.A. and Shnyrenkova, O.V., Lieutenant Colo-
nel (all Medical Corps)

TITLE:

The "take" of foreign bodies in radiation sickness

PERIODICAL:

Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 7, 1960, 60-65

TEXT: The aim of the study was to determine the effects of radiation sickness on the "take" of foreign bodies (shrapnel, bullets) in the tissues. The combined action of the radiation factor and foreign body injuries was observed in rabbits. All rabbits were treated with antibiotics (penicillin) for 3 days after injury. The tests were arranged in the following series: 1) sterile and 2) staphylococcus-infected foreign bodies introduced into non-irradiated animals; 3) sterile and 4) infected foreign bodies into generally irradiated animals (1,000 r); 5) sterile foreign bodies into animals irradiated with Au¹⁹⁸; 6) gunshot wounding of rabbits gen-

Card 1/2

The "take" of foreign bodies...

25256

S/177/60/000/007/011/011
D264/D304

erally irradiated with 500-1,000 r. The results showed that the foreign bodies and resultant tissue lesions had no appreciable effect on the course of radiation sickness, except for cases where the tissue was considerably destroyed or with purulent necrotic complication of the wound process. Mild and medium radiation sickness from general irradiation did not inhibit incapsulation of the foreign bodies, whereas severe radiation sickness inhibited it greatly. Radiation sickness from radioactive substances introduced directly into the tissues and organs inhibited the plastic process. Penicillin reduced the number of postvulneral complications, but streptomycin and other antibiotics could also be used instead. The authors conclude that surgical treatment for deep-lying foreign bodies, not removed during primary surgery, in persons affected by ionizing radiation should be governed simply by the clinical symptoms of vulneration. S.S. Sokolov, N.I. Blinov, V.G. Vaynshteyn, A.S. Rovnov, B.M. Khromov, A.D. Yarushevich and I.A. Meshcheryakov are listed as Soviet scientists who have studied combinations of radiation sickness with traumatic injuries.

SUBMITTED: April, 1959

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEV, G. K.; SHNYRENKOVA, O. V. (Moskva)

Multiple intracardiac hemorrhages during anticoagulant therapy.
Klin. med. 40 no.7:121-124 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(ANTICOAGULANTS(MEDICINE)) (HEART—INFARCTION)
(HEMORRHAGE)

ALEKSEYEV, G.K.; KIRILLOV, V.A.; SHNYRENKOVA, O.V.

Clinical aspects and pathology of primary rheumatic fever in
elderly patients. Vop.revm. 2 no.3:77-81 J1-S '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz Glavnogo voyennogo gospihalya imeni akad N.N. Burdenko
(nach. L.I. Lyalin).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (AGED—DISEASES)

SHONOV, P.V.; SHUYRENKOVA, O.V. (Moskva)

Changes in the leukocyte reaction in radiation sickness in
decorticated animals. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.3:65-67
My-Je'62 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Glavnogo voyennogo gosпитаlya imeni akademika N.N.
Burdenko.

ACCESSION NR: AR4044003

S/0058/64/000/006/EO49/EO49

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E367

AUTHOR: Murashov, N. I.; Shnyrev, G. D.

TITLE: An infrared television microscope to determine structural flaws in semiconductor crystals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Metod fotoelektr. infrakrasn. polyariskopii i defektoskopii poluprovodnik. materialov. M., 1962, 40-43

TOPIC TAGS: structural flaw, semiconductor crystal, IR TV microscope, video amplifier, TV microscope

TRANSLATION: There is created a prototype infrared TV microscope using an industrial television installation PTU-OM. There have been developed video-amplifier units to assure a high amplification factor with low noise level. An LI-405 videon serves as the transmission tube. Using this installation it was possible to observe the distribution of birefringence, dislocations embellished with

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4044003

impurities, and other heterogeneities in Si and Ge crystals.

SUB CODE: EC, SS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 10818-65 EWT(1)/FCG AFETR GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

S/2531/64/000/156/0015/0022

AUTHOR: Glikl, N. V.; Shay*rev, G. D.; Khranova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Crystallization chamber for microscopic investigation of the processes of formation of atmospheric ice

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 156, 1964. Voprosy* fiziki oblakov i aktivny*kh vozdeystviy (Problems of the physics of clouds and active particles), 15-22

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, ice crystal, ice crystallization chamber, cloud physics, atmospheric ice formation.

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a miniature chamber which makes it possible to investigate (under constant or changing conditions, such as temperature and vapor content) the growth of individual ice crystals from vapor and the freezing of individual drops of water, suspended on a fine filament, as well as the conditions and peculiarities of the crystallization of moisture on chemically different backings. The design of the chamber is such that it is possible to make various micromanipulations for the purpose of determining the peculiarities of interaction of simultaneously investigated objects. A number of ad-

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L 10818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

ditional devices make it possible to observe crystallization processes under a microscope and record them with a still or movie camera. The details of the chamber are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The chamber is constructed of plastic in the form of a cylinder 1 with hollow walls. Temperature conditions within it are created by a thermostatic coolant (usually alcohol) which passes through the cooling jacket 2 of the chamber. A decrease in the heating of the chamber by the surrounding air is accomplished by the use of a thick-walled heat-insulating lining 3. The entire chamber fits tightly into a metal housing cylinder 4 which is attached to a rider 5. The axis of the cylindrical chamber has a horizontal position and coincides with the direction of movement of the rider along the optical bench 6. The front wall of the chamber is a lid which is held tightly (by rubber gaskets and screws) to the butt end of the chamber. The inner cavity in the lid is connected to the cooling sleeve of the rest of the chamber by two symmetrically placed fittings 7, ensuring cooling by the circulating thermostatic liquid throughout the inner chamber. In the central, uninsulated part of the lid there is an opening 8 for microscopic observation of the processes taking place in the chamber. A similar opening 9 for passage of light from the light source is pres-

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L 10818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

ent in the rear wall of the chamber. The opening 10 in the cylindrical wall is for lateral illumination of objects. The cylindrical wall also has three openings for introduction of a crystal 11 and certain devices for making micromanipulations. The "crystal holder" is a thick-walled capillary about 1.6 mm in diameter; a glass filament can be passed through it. Objects for investigation are attached to the end of the latter. The capillary fits snugly in the brass plug 12 which sits in the bushing 13. There are two openings 14 in the lid of the chamber for introducing an agitator, heat sensors, or devices used in performing operations. The optical system, shown in a photograph, has a collimator 15 mounted in a bushing 9; in front of this lens there is a glass filter 16 and behind it, a polarization light filter 17. The microscope objective 18 fits in a bushing in the front window. Temperature measurement at different points in the chamber reveals that when cooling is by a thermostatic liquid with a temperature $t = -15^{\circ}\text{C}$, the chamber walls acquire a temperature of -14.5°C , within 20-30 min. The air temperature in the center of the chamber also drops quickly but only reaches -13.6°C . Results of investigations with this chamber have been described earlier by N. V. Gliki et al. (DAN, v. 126, no. 6, 1959; v. 135, no. 3, 1960;

Card 3/5

L 10818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

v. 143, no. 5, 1962; Kristallografiya, v. 7, no. 4, 1962). Orig. /
art. has: 4 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysi-
cal Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3117

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 009

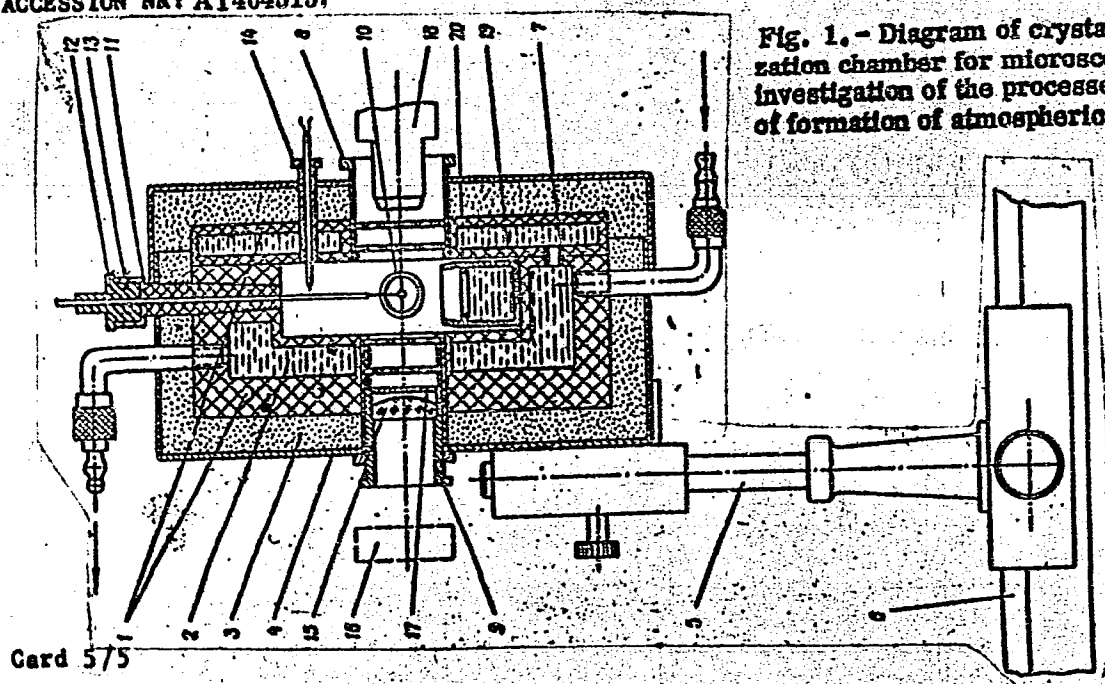
OTHER: 007

Card 4/5

L 10818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

ENCLOSURE: 01



ACCESSION NR: AP4039406

S/0070/64/009/003/0421/0423

AUTHORS: Grechushnikov, B. N.; Shnyrev, G. D.; Petrov, I. P.

TITLE: An achromatic half-wave plate

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 421-423

TOPIC TAGS: half wave plate, achromatic plate, polarized luminescence

ABSTRACT: Half-wave plates are generally used to rotate plane polarized light through 90° , but existing plates of this type are strictly half-wave plates for only a single definite wavelength and can be used only in that restricted part of the spectrum. The authors point out that it is possible to compute, as was done by S. Pancharatnam for a quarter-wave plate (Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., 41A, 4, 137-144, 1955), an "achromatic" half-wave plate with a phase difference of 180° for three different wavelengths. The authors made the computation, using elliptical waves and a Poincare sphere. The achromatic plate is designed in the form of three half-wave plates arranged at definite angles to each other. The angles between the principal directions of the plates are so chosen that the aggregate gives a phase difference of 180° for the three given wavelengths. As an example, the authors consider the wavelengths 425, 520, and $670 \text{ m}\mu$, compute the angle at which they must

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039406

be joined (20°), and find that the resulting plate will rotate the plane of polarization 90° for practically the entire range of wavelengths. The transmission of this plate for intermediate wavelengths (with polarizing prisms crossed), as computations show, will differ from complete transmission by only a few percent. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card. 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033139

S/0120/64/000/002/0156/0160

AUTHOR: Feygin, L. A.; Mirenskiy, A. V.; Shnyrev, G. D.

TITLE: Precession chamber for photographing reciprocal lattice

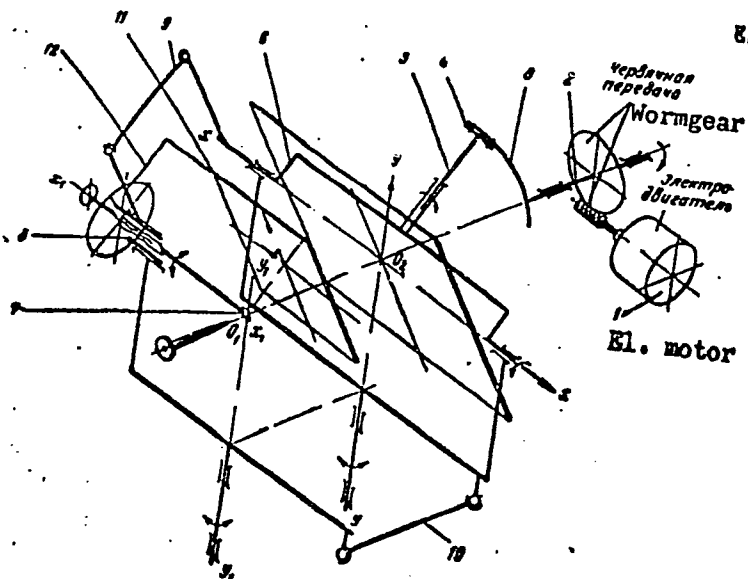
SOURCE: Priory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1964, 156-160

TOPIC TAGS: crystal structure, atomic structure, reciprocal lattice, precession, precession chamber, x ray goniometer

ABSTRACT: An electric motor 1 (see Enclosure 1), via a wormgear and shaft 2 with an arc 3, imparts a precession motion to the crystal, holder, and screen. Slider 4 is connected by spindle 5 with buckle 6. The precession angle may be adjusted by setting the slider. Spindle 5 can rotate in the buckle-6 bushing, to which the x-ray-film holder is fastened. The buckle is tilted through the precession angle about the XX and YY axes. Test crystal 7 is placed in a goniometric head at the intersection of X, X₁ and Y, Y₁ axes. Crystal holder 8 is also

ACCESSION NR: AP4033139

ENCLOSURE: 1



Kinematic scheme of the precession chamber

Card 3/3

PEDEKALINA, Z.B.; SHNYREV, G.D.; MIRNISKIY, A.V.; PERMOGOROV, V.L.;
KIZIL', V.A.

Photoelectric spectropolarimeter for measuring the rotation of
the light polarization plane in crystals. Kristallografiia 10
no.2:270-272 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

L 04752-67 EMT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6025975

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/001/0139/0140

AUTHOR: Grechushnikov, B. N.; Petrov, I. P.; Shnyrev, G. D.

ORG: none

43
B

TITLE: A problem of the aperture of a Fourier spectrometer based on a polarization interferometer

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 139-140

TOPIC TAGS: Fourier spectrometer, interferometer, interference light modulator, optic interference, optic measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the gain in the light output from a polarization interferometer as compared to the Michelson interferometer. V. K. Stil' and A. Merts (cf. *Opt. i spektr.*, 20, 910, 1966) have shown that the difference between the two instruments is not as significant as the authors had noted in their previous work (*Opt. i spektr.*, 18, 130, 1965). It is apparent that Stil' and Merts' conclusion is valid only as an approximation in which the higher order components of resolution are neglected. For large aperture angles, the magnitude of such components is not sufficiently small. To resolve the problem, an accurate expression for percentage modulation as a function of aperture angle can be generated:

UDC: 535.33:517.512.2

Card 1/2

04752-67

ACC NR: AP6025975

10

$$A = \frac{1}{X} \int_0^X J_0(t) dt;$$

where $J_0(t)$ is a zero order Bessel function, $X = a\theta^2/2n^2$ for $n_0 = n_e = n$. This function is plotted together with the corresponding functions for the Michelson interferometer and the approximate relation

$$\frac{\theta_2^2}{\theta_1^2} = \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

derived by Stil' and Merts. It is obvious from the plot that the modulation for the polarization interferometer is never reduced to zero, thus the comparison of the light output based on this criterion is not sufficiently justified. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 03Dec65/

ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 38

KAMYNIN, Yu.N.; SHNYREV, N.V.

Automatic control diagram for car haulage in mine surface structures.
Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.1:13-16 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Mine railroads--Cars) (Automatic control)

SUNYREV, V.V.

Making use of the phenomenon of phosphorescence in studying the
Sarmatian limestones in the southern Prut Valley, Moldavian
S.S.P. Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR no.6:69-73 '61 (MIRA 17:7)

GLADKIY, M.I. [deceased]; SHANIN, G.A.; IODKO, Ye.K.; MANAYENKOV, S.D.; MIKHAYLOV, E.A.; GRIBOVA, Ye.N.; LUGOVSKIY, P.P.; KULESHOV, S.M.; SHATOV, A.I.; SHNYREVA, N.N.; ISHKOVA, V.M.; LYKOV, A.I.; TYULYAYEV, A.N., *otv. red.*; SIDOROVA, T.S., *red.*; SHEFER, G.I., *tekhn. red.*

[Determining the economic efficiency of new machinery in the communication system] *Opredelenie ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti novoi tekhniki v khoziaistve sviazi; informatsionnyi sbornik.* Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 174 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Communication and traffic--Technological innovations)

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USSR/ Medicine - Antibiotic

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 12/16

Authors : Shnyreva, E. A.; Beklemyshev, N. D.; and Zenkova, N. F.

Title : Treatment of brucellosis with streptomycin

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 12, 82-86, Dec 1954

Abstract : The effectiveness of streptomycin in the treatment of patients suffering from brucellosis was investigated. Diurnal streptomycin dosages of 1.0 produced an evident and stable medicinal effect in about 2/3 of the patients treated. It was established that streptomycin is much slower and less reliable than biomycin and levomycetin. Some individual brucellosis cases were seen to respond much better to streptomycin than to the other two antibiotics. Streptomycin is not recommended as an independent drug for the treatment of brucellosis. A combination of any of the two antibiotics is considered more effective.

Institution :

Submitted :

BEKLEMISHEV, N.D.; ^YSHNUREVA, Ye.A.; OSIPOVA, G.P.; ZENKOVA, N.F.
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 antibiotics, comparison of eff.)
 (ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
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